भारतीय उद्योगों के परिसंघ द्वारा किया गया सर्वेक्षण

3188. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 4 अक्तूबर, 1993 के इकोनोमिक टाइम्स में "एस.एस. फेवर एण्ड टू प्रोडक्ट रिजर्वेशन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भारतीय उद्योगों के परिसंघ द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण पर भी विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

(उद्योग मंत्रालय (लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरुणाचलम) : (क) से (ग) जी हां। सरकार को सी.आई.आई. द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण का पता लगा है। तथापि, लघु क्षेत्र में निर्माण केक लिए उत्पादों के आरक्षण की नीति को जारी रखना सरकार की नई औद्योगिक नीति का एक अंग है जिसकी घोषणा 24 जुलाई, 1991 को की गयी थी। मदों का आरक्षण/अनारक्षण करना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस पर उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन गठित उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त सलाहकार समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है। सरकार कोई निर्णय लेने से पहले लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के समग्र हित को तथा उस भूमिका को ध्यान में रखती है जो यह अर्थ-व्यवस्था में अदा करती है। यदि सी.आई.आई. किसी मद विशेष के आरक्षण अथवा अनारक्षण के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट सिफारिश करती है तो सरकार इसे आरक्षण संबंधी उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त समिति को भेज देगी ।

INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR PAPER INDUSTRY

3189. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's demand of paper, paper board and newsprint which is estimated to be 3.5 million tonnes per annum at present, would touch a mark of 5.8 million tonnes by the year 2010 AD, taking an annual compounding growth of around 5 percent, as reported in the Hindustan Times dated the 10th December, 1993;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take for the modernisation of the existing 340 paper mills and revival of closed or sick paper units in the country; and

(c) whether keeping in view the recent impact of globalisation, liberalisation and opening up of India's economy, Government propose to take steps in this regard so that paper manufacturers in India may integrate with internationalising economic perspectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DE-PARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The estimated current demand of paper, paperboard and newsprint is 27.30 lakhs onnes which is expected to go upto 37.25 lakh tonnes by 2000 AD.

(b) and (c) Several measures have been taken by the Govrrnment for revival of sick industrial units. These have been enumerated in the Statement *(See* below). Besides, Government have taken following steps to help in modernisation and internationalisation of the Indian Paper Industry :—

(1) Direct foreign investment upto 51 perecent an NRI investment upto 100 per cent is being allowed automati cally for setting up new projects in the country based on the use of modern State of the art technology.

(2) Paper units are liberally allowed foreign tecnical collaboration for moder nisation and upgradation of technology,

(3) Import of machinery is now freely allowed without the requirement of obtaining import licence.

(4) Customs duty on the Import of Capital Goods has been reduced to 50 percent.

(5) Papr and newsprint units using minimum 75 percent pulp derived from bagasse, agro-residues, waste paper and other non-conventional raw materials have been exempted from compulsory licensing subject to satisfaction of loca-tional policy.

(6) Paper units using minimum 75 per cent pulp derivd from bagasse, rice straw, wheat straw, jute, mesta have been exempted from excise duty.

STATEMENT

Measures taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick) Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Ac;, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

2. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

3. The banks have also been directed by Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabiliation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the rvival of sick units.

4. Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of Potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

5. Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation|merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72(A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick units.

6. Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

7. On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Scretary, Industrial Department Df the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

8. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000|- to units with a project cost riot exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small, scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

9. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has b^en established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

INVESTMENT IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MADE BY MNCs

3190. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names, address and amount of investment already made in India by